

ment of many of these questions where it became apparent that an irreconcilable difference of views was entertained respecting the delimitation of the Alaskan boundary. In the failure of an agreement as to the meaning of articles 3 and 4 of the treaty of 1825 between Russia and Great Britain, which defined the boundary between Alaska and Canada, the American commissioners proposed that the subject of the boundary be laid aside and that the remaining questions of difference be proceeded with. This being declined by the British commissioners, an adjournment was taken until the boundary should be adjusted by the two governments. The subject has been receiving the careful attention which its importance demands, with the result that a modus vivendi for provisional demarcations in the region about the head of Lynn canal has been agreed upon, and it is hoped that the negotiations now in progress between the two governments will end in an agreement for the establishment and delimitation of a permanent boundary.

Neutrality Regarding Transvaal War.
This government maintained an attitude of neutrality in the unfortunate contest between Great Britain and the Boer states of Africa. We have remained faithful to the precept of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern. Had circumstances suggested that the parties to the quarrel would have welcomed any kindly expression of the hope of the American people that war might be averted, good offices would have been gladly rendered. The United States representative at Pretoria was early instructed to see that all neutral American interests be respected by the combatants. This has been an easy task in view of the positive declarations of both British and Boer authorities that the personal and property rights of our citizens should be observed.

Upon the withdrawal of the British agent from Pretoria, the United States consul was authorized, upon the request of the British government and with the assent of the South African and Orange Free State governments, to exercise the customary good offices of a neutral for the care of British interests. In the discharge of this function, I am happy to say that abundant opportunity has been afforded to show the impartiality of this government toward both the combatants.

Samoaan Agreement.
A satisfactory arrangement was concluded between the governments of Germany and of Great Britain, by which we retired from Samoa in view of compensations in other directions, and both powers renounced in favor of the United States all their rights and claims over and in respect to that portion of that group lying to the east of the 171st degree of longitude, embracing the islands of Tutuila, Ofoe, Oloa, and Manua. I transmit to the senate, for its constitutional action thereon, a convention, which besides the provisions above mentioned also guarantees the same privileges and conditions in respect to commerce and commercial vessels in all of the islands of Samoa as those possessed by Germany.

Cuban Policy is Told.
The withdrawal of the authority of Spain from the island of Cuba was effected by Jan. 1, so that the full re-establishment of peace found the relinquished territory held by us in trust for the inhabitants, maintaining under the direction of the executive such government and control therein as should conserve public order, restore the productive conditions of peace so long disturbed by the instability and disorder which prevailed for the greater part of the preceding three decades and build up that tranquil development of the domestic state whereby alone can be realized the high purpose, as proclaimed in the joint resolution adopted by the congress on the 19th of April, 1898, by which the United States disclaimed any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and declared its intention that when that was accomplished to leave the government and control of the island to its people. The pledge contained in this resolution is of the highest honorable obligation and must be sacredly kept.

I believe that substantial progress has been made in this direction. All the administrative measures adopted in Cuba have aimed to fit it for a recognized existence by enforcing the supremacy of law and justice; by placing wherever practicable the machinery of administration in the hands of the inhabitants; by instituting needed sanitary reforms; by spreading education; by fostering industry and trade; by inculcating public morality, and, in short, by taking every rational step to aid the Cuban people to attain to that plane of self-conscious respect and self-reliance which fits an enlightened community for self-government within its own sphere, while enabling it to fulfill all outward obligations.

This nation has assumed before the world a grave responsibility for the future good government of Cuba. We have accepted a trust, the fulfillment of which calls for the sternest integrity of purpose and the exercise of the highest wisdom. The new Cuba, yet to arise from the ashes of the past, must needs be bound to us by ties of singular intimacy and strength if its enduring welfare is to be assured. Whether those ties shall be organic or conventional, the destinies of Cuba are in some right form and manner irrevocably linked with our own, but how and how far is for the future to determine in the ripeness of events. Whatever be the outcome, we must see to it that free Cuba be a reality, not a name, a perfect entity, not a hasty experiment bearing within itself the elements of failure. Our mission, to accomplish which we took up the gage of battle, is not to be fulfilled by turning aside any loosely framed commonwealth to face the vicissitudes which too often attend weaker states whose natural wealth and abundant resources are offset by the incongruities of their political organization and the recurring occasions for international rivalries to sap their strength and dissipate their energies. The greatest blessing which can come to Cuba is the restoration of her agricultural and industrial prosperity, which will give employment to idle men and re-establish the pursuits of peace. This is her chief and immediate need.

First Step Toward Free Cuba.
On the 19th of August last an order was made for the taking of the census in the island, to be completed on the 30th of November. By the treaty of peace the Spanish people on the island have until April 11, 1900, to elect whether they will remain citizens of Spain or become citizens of Cuba. Until then it cannot be definitely ascertained who shall be entitled to participate in the formation of the government of Cuba. By the time the results of the census will have been tabulated and we shall proceed to provide for elections which will commit the municipal governments of the island to the officers elected by the people. The experience thus acquired will prove of great

value in the formation of a representative convention of the people to draft a constitution and establish a general system of independent government for the island. In the meantime and so long as we exercise control over the island the products of Cuba should have a market in the United States on as good terms and with as favorable rates of duty as are given to the West India islands under treaties of reciprocity which shall be made.

As to the Philippines.
After reviewing the history of the trouble in the Philippines, the president says: The rebellion must be put down. Civil government cannot be thoroughly established until order is restored. We do not vote and gaily carry on its most brilliant history, the army, ably and loyally assisted by the navy, has carried on this unwelcome, but most righteous campaign with richly deserved success. The noble self-sacrifice with which our soldiers and sailors, whose terms of service had expired, refused to avail themselves of their right to return home as long as they were needed at the front, forms one of the brightest pages in our annals. Although their operations have been somewhat interrupted and checked by a rainy season of unusual violence and duration, they have gained ground steadily in every direction and now look forward confidently to a speedy completion of their task.

The unfavorable circumstances connected with an active campaign have not been allowed to interfere with the equally important work of reconstruction. I invite your attention to the report of the commissioners for the interesting and encouraging details of the work in the establishment of peace and inauguration of self-governing municipalities in many portions of the archipelago. A notable beginning has been made in the establishment of a government in the island of Negros, which is deserving of special consideration. This was the first island to accept American sovereignty. Its people unreservedly proclaimed allegiance to the United States and adopted a constitution looking to a popular government. It was impossible to guarantee to the people of Negros that the constitution adopted should be the ultimate form of government. Such action under the treaty with Spain and in accordance with our own constitution and laws, comes exclusively within the jurisdiction of congress.

Treaty With Sultan of Sulu.
The authorities of the Sulu islands have accepted the succession of the United States to the right of Spain, and our flag floats over that territory. On the 10th of August, 1899, Brigadier General Bates negotiated an agreement with the sultan and his principal chiefs, which I transmit herewith. By article I the sovereignty of the United States over the whole archipelago of Jolo and its dependencies is declared and acknowledged.

The United States flag will be used in the archipelago and its dependencies, on land and sea. Piracy is to be suppressed and the sultan agrees to co-operate heartily with the United States authorities to that end, and to make every possible effort to arrest and bring to justice persons engaged in piracy. All trade in domestic products of the archipelago of Jolo when carried on with any part of the Philippine islands and under the American flag shall be free, unlimited and undisturbed. The United States will give full protection to the sultan in case any foreign nation should attempt to impose upon him. The United States will not sell the island of Jolo or any other island of the Jolo archipelago to any foreign nation without the consent of the sultan. Salaries for the sultan and his associates in the administration of the islands have been agreed upon to the amount of \$700 monthly.

Article X provides that any slave in the archipelago of Jolo shall have the right to purchase freedom by paying to the master the usual market value. The agreement by General Bates was made subject to confirmation by the president and to the future modifications by the consent of the parties in interest. I have confirmed said agreement, subject to the action of the congress, and with the reservation, which I have directed shall be communicated to the sultan of Jolo, that this agreement is not to be deemed in any way to authorize or give the consent of the United States to the existence of slavery in the Sulu archipelago. I communicate these terms to the congress for its information and action. Everything indicates that with the speedy suppression of the Tagalo rebellion life in the archipelago will soon resume its ordinary course under the protection of our sovereignty and the people of those favored islands will enjoy a prosperity and a freedom which they have never before known. Already hundreds of schools are open and filled with children. Religious freedom is sacredly secured and enjoyed. The courts are dispensing justice. Business is beginning to circulate in its accustomed channels. Manila, whose inhabitants were fleeing to the country a few months ago, is now a populous and thriving mart of commerce. The earnest and unrelenting exertions of the commission and its admiral and major general commanding the department of the Pacific to assure the people of the beneficent intentions of this government have had their legitimate effect in convincing the great mass of them that peace and safety and prosperity and stable government can only be a loyal acceptance of the authority of the United States.

Future of the Philippines.
The future of the Philippines rests with the congress of the United States. Few graver responsibilities have ever been confided to us. If we accept them in a spirit worthy of our race and our traditions, a great opportunity comes with them. The islands lie under the shelter of our flag. They are ours by title of law and equity. They cannot be abandoned. If we desert them, we leave them at once to anarchy and fly to barbarism. We fling them, a golden apple of discord, among the rival powers, no one of which could permit another to seize them unquestioned. Their rich plains and valleys would be the scene of endless strife and bloodshed. The advent of Dewey's fleet in Manila bay, instead of being, as we hope, the dawn of a new day of freedom and progress, will have been the beginning of an era of misery and violence worse than any which has darkened their unhappy past. The suggestion has been made that we could renounce our authority over the islands, and giving them independence, could retain a protectorate over them. This proposition will not be found, I am sure, worthy of your serious attention. Such an arrangement would involve at the outset a cruel breach of faith. It would place the peaceable and loyal majority, who ask nothing better than to accept our authority, at the mercy of the minority of armed insurgents. It would make us responsible for the acts of the insurgent leaders and give us no power to control them. It would charge

us with the task of protecting them against each other, and defending them against any foreign power with which they chose to quarrel. In short, it would take from the congress of the United States the power of declaring war and vest that tremendous prerogative in the Tagalo leaders of the hour.

It does not seem desirable that I should recommend at this time a specific and final form of government for these islands. When peace shall be restored it will be the duty of congress to construct a plan of government which shall establish and maintain freedom and order and peace in the Philippines. The insurrection is still existing, and when it terminates further information will be required as to the actual condition of affairs before establishing a permanent scheme of civil government. The full report of the commission, now being prepared, will contain information and suggestions which will be of value to congress and which I will transmit as soon as it is completed. As long as the insurrection continues the military arm must necessarily be supreme. But there is no reason why steps should not be taken from time to time to inaugurate governments essentially popular in their form as fast as territory is held or controlled by our troops. To this end I am considering the advisability of the return of the commission, or such of the members thereof as can be secured, to aid the existing authorities and facilitate this work throughout the islands. I have believed that reconstruction should not begin by the establishment of one central government for all the islands, with its seat at Manila, but rather that the work should be commenced by building up from the bottom, first establishing a municipal government and then provincial governments, a central government at last to follow.

Rebellion Must Be Crushed.
Until the congress shall have made known the formal expression of its will I shall use the authority vested in me by the constitution and the statutes to uphold the sovereignty of the United States in those distant islands, as in all other places where our flag rightfully floats. I shall put at the disposal of the army and navy all the means which the liberality of congress and the people have provided to cause this unprovoked and wasteful insurrection to cease. If any orders of mine were required to insure the proper conduct of military and naval operations they would not be lacking, but every step of the progress of our troops has been marked by a humanity which has surprised even the misguided insurgents. The truest kindness to them will be a swift defeat of their present leader. The hour of victory will be the hour of clemency and reconstruction. No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue, as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and agriculture, and in every way in our power to make these people whom providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing. I believe the entire Filipinos will soon recognize the fact that they have not lost their gift of benediction in this worldwide journey to their shores.

Needs of Alaska.
A necessity for immediate legislative relief exists in the territory of Alaska. The whole vast area of Alaska comprises but one judicial district, with one marshal and one district attorney, yet the civil and criminal business has more than doubled within the past year and is many times greater, both in volume and importance, than it was in 1884. I see no reason why a more complete form of territorial organization should not be provided. Following the precedent established in the year 1885, when a temporary government was provided for the recently acquired territory, then known under the name of Louisiana, it seems to me that it would be advantageous to confer greater executive power upon the governor and to establish, as was done in the case of the territory of Louisiana, a legislative council, having power to adopt ordinances which shall extend to all the rightful subjects of local origin, such ordinances not to take effect until reported to and approved by the congress, if in session, and if that body is not in session, then by the president. In this manner a system of laws providing for the incorporation and government of towns and cities, having a certain population, giving them the power to establish and maintain a system of education to be locally supported, and ordinances providing for police, sanitary and other such purposes, could be speedily provided. I believe a provision of this kind would be satisfactory to the people of the territory. It is probable that the area is too vast and the population too scattered and transitory to make it wise at the present time to provide for an elective legislative body, but the conditions calling for local self-government will undoubtedly very soon exist, and will be facilitated by the measures which I have recommended.

Suggestions as to Porto Rico.
I recommend that legislation to the same end be had with reference to the government of Porto Rico. The time is ripe for the adoption of a temporary form of government for this island, and many suggestions made with reference to Alaska are applicable also to Porto Rico.

The system of civil jurisprudence now adopted by the people of this island is described by competent lawyers who are familiar with it, as thoroughly modern and scientific, so far as it relates to matters of internal business, trade, production and social and private right in general.

The cities of the island are governed under charters which probably require very little or no change. So that with relation to matters of local concern and of private right, it is not probable that much if any legislation is desirable; but with reference to public administration and the relations of the islands to the federal government there are many matters which are of pressing urgency. The same necessity exists for legislation to establish judicial jurisdiction in the island as has been previously pointed out by me with reference to Hawaii. Besides the administration of justice there are the subjects of public lands, the control and improvement of rivers and harbors, the control of the waters or streams not navigable which, under the Spanish law, belonged to the crown of Spain, and have by the treaty of cession passed to the United States; the immigration of people from foreign countries; the importation of contract labor; the imposition and collection of internal revenue; the application of the navigation laws; the regulation of the current money; the establishment of postoffices and post roads; the regulation of tariff rates on merchandise

imported from the island into the United States; the establishment of ports of entry and delivery; the regulation of patents and copyrights; these, with various other subjects, which rest entirely within the power of the congress, call for careful consideration and immediate action.

It must be borne in mind that since the cession Porto Rico has been denied the markets she had long enjoyed and our tariffs have been continued against her products as when she was under Spanish sovereignty. The markets of Spain are closed to her products, except upon terms to which the commerce of all nations is subjected. The island of Cuba, which used to buy her cattle and tobacco without customs duties, now imposes the same duties upon these products as from any other country entering her ports. She has, therefore, lost her free intercourse with Spain and Cuba without any compensating benefits in this market. Her coffee was little known and not in use by our people, and therefore there was no demand here for it, one of her chief products. The markets of the United States should be opened up to her products. Our plain duty is to abolish all customs tariffs between the United States and Porto Rico and give her products free access to our markets.

As a result of the hurricane which swept over Porto Rico on the 8th of August, 1899, over 100,000 people were reduced to absolute destitution, without homes and deprived of the necessities of life. To the appeal of the war department the people of the United States made prompt and generous response. In addition to the private charity of our people the war department has expended for the relief of the distressed \$392,342.63, which does not include the cost of transportation.

Favors Installation of Civil Government.
It is desirable that the government of the islands under the law of belligerent right, now maintained through the executive department, should be superseded by an administration entirely civil in its nature. For present purposes I recommend that congress pass a law for the organization of a temporary government which shall provide for the appointment by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, of a governor and such other officers as the general administration of the island may require, and that for legislative purposes a body of a local nature not participating of a federal character a legislative council, composed partly of Porto Ricans and partly of citizens of the United States, shall be nominated and appointed by the president, subject to confirmation by the senate, their acts being subject to the approval of the congress or the president prior to going into effect. In the municipalities and other local subdivisions it is recommended that the principle of local self-government be applied at once, so as to enable the intelligent citizens of the island to participate in their own government and to learn by practical experience the duties and requirements of a self-controlled and self-governing people. I have not thought it wise to commit the entire government of the island to officers selected by the people, because I doubt that their habits, their training and experience are such as to fit them to exercise at once so large a degree of self-government, but it is my judgment and expectation that they will soon arrive at an attainment of experience and wisdom and self-control that will justify conferring upon them a much larger participation in the choice of their insular officers.

The fundamental principle for these people, as for all other people, is education. The free school house is the best precursor for free citizenship. In the introduction of modern educational methods, care, however, must be exercised that changes be not made too abruptly and that the history and racial peculiarities of the inhabitants shall be given due weight. Systems of education in these new possessions, founded upon common sense methods, adapted to existing conditions and looking to the future movement and industrial advancement of the people, will commend to them in a peculiarly effective manner the blessings of free government.

Civil Service Amendments.

The executive order of May 6, 1896, extending the limits of the classified service, brought within the operation of the civil service law and rules nearly all of the civil service places not previously classified. Some of the inclusions were found wholly illogical, and unsuited to the work of the several departments. The application of the rules to many of the places so included was found to result in friction and embarrassment. After long and very careful consideration it became evident to the heads of the departments, responsible for their efficiency, that in order to remove these difficulties amendments were necessary. These amendments were promulgated by me in order dated March 29, 1899. The principal purpose of the order was to except from competitive examination certain places involving fiduciary responsibilities or duties of a strictly confidential, scientific or executive character which it was thought might better be filled either by non-competitive examination, or in the discretion of the appointing officer, than by open competition. These places were comparatively few in number. The order provides for the filling of a much larger number of places, mainly in the outside service of the war department, by what is known as the registration system, under regulations to be approved by the president, similar to those which have produced such admirable results in the navy yard service. All of the amendments had for their main object a more efficient and satisfactory administration of the appointments established by the civil service law. The results attained show that under their operation the public service has improved and that the civil service system is relieved of many objectionable features which heretofore subjected it to just criticism and the administrative officers to the charge of unbusinesslike methods in the conduct of public affairs. As it is the merit system has been greatly strengthened and its permanence assured. It will be my constant aim in the administration of government in our new possessions to make fitness, character and merit essential to appointment to office and to give to the capable and deserving inhabitants preference in appointments.

The 14th of December will be the 100th anniversary of the death of Washington. I have been glad to learn that in many parts of the country the people will fittingly observe this historic anniversary.

In Conclusion.

Presented to this congress are great opportunities. With them comes great responsibilities. The power confided to us increases the weight of our obligations to the people, and we must be profoundly sensitive of them as we contemplate the new and grave problems which confront us. Aiming only at the public good, we

cannot err. A right interpretation of the people's will and of duty cannot fail to insure wise measures for the welfare of the islands which have come under the authority of the United States and insure to the island the honor of this country. Never has this nation had more abundant cause than during the past year for thankfulness to God for manifold blessings and mercies, for which we make reverent acknowledgment. WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 5, 1899.

Telephone Rules and Numbers.

First.—To call give the crank one quick turn. This rings your bell and also signals the central office. Then immediately put the hand telephone to your ear. When the operator inquires "Number," give the number of the party you want, but not your own number unless the operator asks for it. The operator will instantly connect the wires and ring your party or you. Keep the telephone to your ear. If the party you want is in he will answer the operator without your ringing. Do not ring back. If the operator calls in at any time, answer her, to prevent disconnection. When through give a short ring, to disconnect.

Second.—When called do not ring back, but at once put the telephone to your ear and talk.

Third.—If after you have called, the operator says "busy," it means that the party called for is connected with some one else. Wait a few minutes and call again.

Fourth.—Never ring the bell, except to call "Central," or to disconnect.

Fifth.—Avoid loud and boisterous conversation. Speak in your natural tone and close to the transmitter.

Sixth.—When not in use, always hang the hand telephone on its hook, large end down, otherwise your telephone won't talk well.

Seventh.—Do not use your telephone during a thunder storm.

No. Subscriber.

1. American Beet Sugar Co., office.

2. American Beet Sugar Co., Mr. J. residence.

3. Adams, J. C., residence.

4. Alexander, W. E., residence.

5. Allison, A. H., residence.

6. American Express.

7. Anzeiger.

8. Ahlman, Dr. Bertha, residence.

9. Bransch & Zuehl, grocery.

10. Barnes, Judge, residence.

11. Bear, Dr., residence.

12. Birchard, P. T., residence.

13. Bismarck, W. H., coal and grain office.

14. Buttrick, W. H., residence.

15. Brunson, Dallas, residence.

16. Blakeman, W. H., residence.

17. Bagnage Transfer and Storage Co., residence.

18. Bailey, Nellie, residence.

19. Bolhart, A. G., store.

20. Bell, P. F., residence.

21. Box, G. W., grocery.

22. Box, G. W., residence.

23. Bransch, W. C., residence.

24. Blatt, R., residence.

25. Bonn, J. K., office.

26. Baudick, J. W., residence.

27. Bullock, E. A., office.

28. Buehler, Herman, residence.

29. Bullock, E. A., residence.

30. Bridge, C. S., residence.

31. Baird, W. H., residence.

32. Bridge, W. H., residence.

33. Bolhart, A. G., store.

34. Bolhart, A. G., residence.

35. Bon Tom Restaurant.

1. Citizens' National Bank.

2. City Waterworks.

3. City Fire Alarm.

4. Cole, H. J., residence.

5. Cole, Dr. H. J., office.

6. C. S. P. M. & O. Co., residence.

7. Chicago Lumber Co.

8. Chapman, C. J., office.

9. Chapman, C. J., office.

10. Creighton depot.

11. City Water Commissioner, residence.

12. Clover, Belle, residence.

13. Cold Storage.

14. Cronk, J. E., residence.

15. Coyle, James, grocery.

16. Collamer & Grant, grocery.

17. Cotton, S. S., residence.

18. Cooley, W. H., residence.

19. Christoph, Geo. B., Drug store.

20. Clifton Hotel.

21. Craven & McCoy, laundry.

22. Biddle, A. P., residence.

23. City Police Headquarters.

24. Daily News, business office.

25. Darland, A. J., office.

26. Darland, A. J., residence.

27. Deaneport, Geo. S., residence.

28. Davenport, Geo., barn.

29. Deau, S. G., residence.

30. Deane, Albert, hardware.

31. Dexter, S. C., cold storage.

32. Dudley, Geo., livery barn.

33. Dudley, Geo., residence.

34. Eddy, Geo., saloon.

35. Edwards, J. W., horsehoof.

36. Eddy, A. N., residence.

37. Edwards & Brauer, Lumber Co.

38. Electric Light.

39. Eberhart's restaurant.

40. Eatabrook, F. L., residence.

41. Eddy, A. B., residence.

42. Eddy, Alex., residence.

43. Fessler, S., bakery.

44. Friday, John, hardware.

45. F. E. & M. V. Co., Creighton Depot.

46. F. E. & M. V. Co., Train Dispatcher's office.

47. Fair Store.

48. F. E. & M. V. round house.

49. Fuller, A. A., residence.

50. Fuller, Chester A., office.

51. Foxworthy, Mrs. O. M., restaurant.

52. Gerecke, Herman, residence.

53. Giesman, meat market.

54. Green, Millard, residence.

55. Groene, D. W., residence.

56. Harned, C. R. D., residence.

57. Hager, Dr. W. H. H., residence.

58. Harding Creamery Co.

59. Harding, Chas., residence.

60. Hardy, R. E., coal office.

61. Hays, Jno. H., residence.

62. Hays, M. C., residence.

63. Hospital for Insane.

64. Huse, W. N., residence.

65. Huse, W. N., office.

66. Herzhiser, J. L., drug store.

67. Holden, Dr. H. T., residence.

68. Holden, Dr. H. T., office.

69. Johnson, C. C., office.

70. Half John, office.